CENTRÁL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Raid Into Guatemala from Mexican Border States.

English Capitalists Seeking to Enforce Mosquera's Illegal Contracts.

Funeral Honors to an American General at Santiago, Chile.

Boulamin Vicuna Mackenna on the Mew Work Press.

The steamship Rising Star, Captain C. P. Seabury, om Aspinwall September 1, arrived at this port yester forning. She brings a long list of passengers and

\$211.662

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A Speck of Revolution in Guatemain-The Leaders Captured and Some Shot-The Cholera Disappearing from Nicaragun-United States Minister Rousseau Danger-PANAMA, August 30, 1867.

The Panama railroad company's steamer Gua emais arrived here this morning from the Central American

er no opportunity for remarks of any kind; but emala furnishes some little item of news this time, in the shape of a revolution which, I am happy to say, as been completely quelled. In February last a certain Serapio Cruz raised the standard of revolt on his estate, but finding little encouragement beyond the circle of his family and immediate friends, was speedily surrounded, red and sent out of the country to Salvador, where ill resided at last accounts, enjoying the comforts life, purchased, it is said, by the money he owes to ality of the government of Guatemala. This sion se the country, with an equally bad result for he se, and a worse for himself. The facts, according to rmation, are the following :- Said Francisco Cruz, together with Ramon Cruz, Jose Cordova an twenty others, left Secondsco in Chiapas, Mexico. various periods, crossed the frontier and at the Hactenda of Malacate, belonging to persons. On the 2d instant, they left for San Mar s riding ahead to prepare everything for their road, and shot two young men who endeavored d to the peaceful inhabitants of San Marcos. On the of the 34 the gang arrived before that town sy were met by Barrios who had collected some were met by Barrios who had collected some the barracks, killing one man and wounding armed themselves with the government muscace they rode to an Pedro Sacatapeques y destroyed the government distillery, in they wounded two more persons. It turning cos they forced the fiscal agent to deliver the dipulse money in his charge, set all the ree, and on the 4th moved on toward Quexatte-principal town of the "Altos." On the road of a train with goods for a marchant in the retreated. But the Indians of San Pedro who sying in ambush, captured a considerable portion raiders, about thirty-seven in all, and among the rancese Cruz and Lazaro Bonilla. The prisoners taken to San Pedro where a courtmartial blad on the 12th to try them. The principal leader to once condemned to be shot, and the sentence i out on the following day; the trial of the others till continuing. Nearly all the arms of the distinction of the continuing and the sentence are were enter-sined of another attempt to distinct the country. I may mention in spite of the rather unfriendly feeling existing on the government of Guatemala and those of the ing States of Mexico, the Governor of Chiapas a proof of his good and friendly feeling towards a proof of his good and friendly feeling towards.

and lity had died within a short time,
ple in Nearagua were somewhat anxious to have
reary with the United States ratified as soon as
ple by Congress in Washington, in order to submit
the Nearagua Legislature, whose sessions were
to commence.
Rossean, United States Minister to Honduras, is
ted as lying sick in a very desperate condition.

COLOMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD Attack on Barranquilla and Marder of the Governor-Opening of the Isthmas Legis-lature-Auxiety About the Finances-Ex-alinister Salgar-Arrival of Diplomatic Per-

PANAMA, August 31, 1867. Contrary to everybody's expectations, the French Steamer Nouveau Monde, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th from Santa Martha, brought not a letter or paper from the interior, no mail having been received on the coast for the last formight. This looks suspicious, up there; but it is possible that the despatch of mails and passengers from Honda has been so timed as to conacct with the English steamer which is due at Aspinwall on the 3d of September. I hardly dare hope that the delay of the New York steamer may enable me to send the news by the English packet with this mail.

A letter, written by an American gentleman at Barran-mila, and dated the 20th inst., states that a party of sixty armed men, in a loat, attacked that place, murployes to flight; but who those men were and why they ked Barranquilla does not appear from the letter. Private correspondences confirm the news which was total destruction of Rio Hocas by the troops of the bovernment of Magaziena and the annihilation of J. M. L. Herrera's gang. The final fate of this rebol is not

Political affairs on the Isthmus are in a state of singgation. No further developments have taken place in the case of the revolutionists who were lately arrested on a charge of conspiracy. The evidence of two of

the State is preparing the indictment. Foreigners and natives look forward with some curisity to the opening of the Legislative Assembly, whose ns are to commence on Monday next, the 24 of September. Nearly all the members from the interior departments of the State have already arrived here. The Executive will have to present a statement of the financial situation of the Isthmus, about which considerable anxiety is felt. There cannot be any doubt that the treasury is empty, that some means has to be devised for replenishing it, and that the dissatisfaction with the increased tax on cattle is widely spread in the agricultural districts. For these reasons it is generally believed that the President of the State will propose to the Assembly to reduce the tax on cattle to what it formerly was, and to raise the commercial contribution fly per cent instead. Such a measure cannot full to cause serious discontent among the foreign merchants, whose business has been anything but flourishing since the beginning of the year; but, on the cither hand, as long as the increase is not made for war purposes, it is hardly conceivable how the Consulis should have a right to interiers. It will hope that General Olarie will not be obliged to recent to such an extreme measure; the more so, because flourer for the foreign that flourish has promised to use all his power as president of the Union to satisfy the claims of the State of Pansam against the national treasury for two years subvention, amounting to \$100,000 in notes, which are at present worth about eighty per cent, It would be a ply that the good harmony between the foreigners and the actual government should be disturbed, a harmony which is daily manifested in different ways and on both pides. On the 16th of next month the younger portion of the foreigners will give a great bail to the President and to the accider of Pansama. This promises to be a plendid afair.

General salgar, who was recalled by the newly estabnents of the State have already arrived here. The

rera Routed at Rio Hacha-Robinson & Fleming, the English Bankers, Claim Damages for the Non-Fulfilment of Mos-

quera's lilegal Contracts.

PANAMA, Sept. 1, 1867.

The Sacramento arrived this morning from San Francisco. She experienced fine weather, with the exception of one day while crossing the Gulf of California, when she encountered a strong gale, in which one of her

eallors was washed overboard and drowned.

This afternoon the Legislative Assembly of this State will have their first meeting for the election of officers and the reading of the President's message. To-morrov

business will begin.

The West Indies and Pacific Steamship Company' steamer Caribbean has just arrived at Aspinwall, from Santa Martha, which enables me to forward a summary

late and interesting news. On this steamer came Colonel G. M. Totten and W. Nelson, the Commissioners of the Panama Railroad Com-

16th there was a meeting of the principal Mosqueristas, who resolved to recognize the government of Santos Acosta, and sent a committee to the latter to tender their

and support. arrection in Bayaca, of which we have had no

Foace now reigns throughout the country. Herrera was defeated at Rio Hacha, as I stated before, and retreated, af er setting fire to the creater pa to the town. He was pursued by Colonel Farias, who overtook and captured him on his way to Bohvar, at a place called El Anjel. It was supposed that Farias would shoot Herrera. General Santos Guiterrez was at Santa Martha when the Caribbean left, and would leave for Bogotá to-day. The steamer Colombia had returned from Rio Hacha, and was at Santa Martha. An agent of the English house of Robinson & Fleming had arrived at the latter place on his way to Bogotá, to claim damages from the Colombian government for their loan contract made with Mosquera, and the price of the war steamers bought by the same.

with Mosquera, and the price of the war steamers bought by the same.

It is reported that the hostile feeling of the majority of the Legislative Assembly of the State (now in session) arainst the government of General Olarte will be manifested in the election of designades, or persons appointed to fill the President's place is case of death, absence or removal. The designades elected will be men opposed to General O arte. It is even said that the Assembly think of impeaching the President, that a revolution is brewing, &c. But I think the upshot of the whole thing will be an attempt to annul the elections of representatives to the national Congress, as some of the members of the Assembly want to be elected themselves. The news from the Interior, however, will keep everything quiet.

The result of the negotiations of Colonel Totten and Mr. Nelson at Begotá will not be made public before the sailing of the steamer. There appears to be no doubt that it was satisfactory.

PERU.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Bad Feeling Between Pern and Brazil-General Melgarejo, of Bolivia, Annoys the Peruvians With His Almost Worthless The days since the last mail left here for New York have been uncommonly barren of events. Nothing new all questions government remains in a masterly inac Apart from the opposition Prado's administra-

yet been proclaimed Constitutional, but still remains Provisional President-apart from this opposition, I say, culated to provoke comments and dissatisfaction. If Peru wanted another serious difficulty besides the unsettled retations with Spain, the equivocal friendship with Chile and the animosity against Bolivia, she has got it in the question with Brazil, which, after the with-drawal of the Minister of the South American empire,

got it in the question with Brazil, which, after the withdrawal of the Minister of the South American empire,
threatens to assume very starming proportions.

The Waters o returned from Valparaiso yesterday, with
General Alvin Bovey, United States Minister at Lima,
on board. Whatever may have been the oeject or result
of his voyage, nothing certain has so far transpired.
Telegraphic communication between the principal
towns of this republic is rapidly being established. Some
new material has lately arrived, and it is hoped that
Callao will room be connected with the northern
provinces by wires to Lambayeque.

From Boilvia very little news has reached us here
during the last week, and what we have received is not
of a very planeant character. Melgarelo's army was in
a fortified camp outside La Faz, as if ready for action,
and the 'partroite' President himself lived close by on
an estate belonging to him, probably fearing for his life
among his faitaful people.

The merchants and the public in general in the south
of Peru are niarmed at another of Melgarejo's shameful
acts. In the treaty with Peru it was expressly stipulated
that Boilvia should not coin any more of her 'moneda
table,' or light money, which had isundated the neighboring republic to the annoyance and loss of the Peruvians. But Melgarejo at first evaded this solemn engagement by coming an immense number of medats,
called after him, with are current as money and of
very poor metal, and alterwards made a contract for the
manufacture of more than a million of dollars of the old
inferior standard. At one time the government of Peru
remonstrated against this through their Minister in Bolivia; but the matter seems to have dropped, or at least
Melgarejo considers it so, for the person entrusted with
the contage of the rubbish has aiready gone on to
the United States to buy presses, &c.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Death of Brevet Brigadier General Cooke, Death of Brevet Brigadier General Cooke,
United States Army, at Valparaiso-Sketch
of His Career-Funeral Pageant in Sautingo-Return of Minister Hovey to Lium.
Valparaiso, August 10, 1867.
The past week has not developed anything new
respecting the war question. No foreign mails have
been received since my last letter, and affairs are drift-

ing along in the same manner as during the last two months. The apprehensions respecting the return of the Spaniards still alarm the public, despite the assur-ances of the government officials that the enemy is not coming, and commercial houses are busily preparing for the threatened blockade. Congress occasionally takes up the subject, but most of the time is occupied in dis-cussing alleged election frauds and amendments of the constitution in relation to domestic affairs. The Chile squadron lies in the bay of Valparaiso, and the Peruvian squadron at Coquimbo, two hundred miles north of the former port. There is no prospect of the two squadrons reuniting until after the scason of northers has passed, un-less the movements of the Spanish fleet should compel it; and until positive information is received that the Spaniards are on their way to this coast, it is probable

that the same dulness will continue.

The most important event that has transpired here for some time has been the death and funeral of Brovet Brigadier General Cooke, Secretary of Legation. General Cooke entered the service as captain in the Second New York (Harris light) cavalry, and by his distinguished. guished gallantry soon rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and became chief of staff to General Kilpatrick's colonel and became chief of staff to General Kilpatriek's cavalry division. When Kilpatrick made his great raid upon Richmond for the release of our prisoners General Cooke, with Colonel Dahlgren, had charge of the command of five hundred picked men, sent to cross the James above Richmond and to enter the city from Manchester, in co-operation with General Kilpatrick, who stincked the rebel capital from the north side. Dahl-

snine on the pages of the annals of the rebellion as that of a brave, true soldier, without fear and without reproach.

His funeral was one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in Santiago. The levation was in mourning, and the flag at half mast Although the laws of Chile prohibit funerals in the day time, permission was given to conduct the mournful ceremonies in the American custom. The government sent a large escort of cavalry, with music, and the citizens offered scores of private carriages for the use of the friends of the levation. At one o'clock in the afternoon the funeral cortege moved from the legation in the following order:—

Band and Escort of Cavairy.

Carriages with General Hoves, our Ministers and General Hovey, our Ministers and Italian Consul General.

Carriages with General Kilpatrick and General Hovey, our Ministers and Italian Consul General.

Officials of the Government and Pricods of the Deceased. The streets were crowled by thousands of citizens, and the bells of the Catholic churches tolled as the procession passed. At the cemetery the collin, hearing the plumed har, sword and sash of the deceased general, and covered with a béautiful slik American flag, was placed upon a table, and an elegant discourse delivered by the American chaplain, Rev. Mr. Gilbert. The remans were then placed in the family vanit of Mr. Henry Metzes, the great American railroad builder and millionaire, and the procession returned to the city. There were about fif y carriages in the procession, and the whole affair passed off in the most impressive manner. This event is of great significance. In no enlightened country is there greater religious intolerance than in the South American day time—a concession for the funeral to take place in the day time—a concession for the funeral to take place in the day time—a concession structed only to the heads of the

Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna on the Press in

government of Chile to the United States, towards the and of 1865, for the purpose of buying ships and othertheir war against Spain, is now publishing in La Libertad. remarks about publicity and journalism, in which he

been able to see the editor, Mr. Greeley, whom I knew personally in 1853; but it is difficult to hunt him up, on account of his strange mode of fiving. I have, however, sent him Mr. Nelson's letter, and spoken to his subordinates, who promise us good help.

The Evening Pad is the best known evening paper. They have promised to assist us, and published spontaneously the denial, which I enclose in the cripping.

The World has been the enemy of the administration during the war, and consequently it did not appear proper to me to enter into personal relations with the editors.

In short, the press of the country is decidedly in favor

editors.

In short, the press of the country is decidedly in favor of our cause, and upholds the Monroe decirine as the question of the day.

Mr. Mackenna then continues in his narrative:—

Mr. Mackenna then continues in his narrative;—
But I must contess that this enthusiastic devotion of our brethren in the North did not last very long; for as soon as the English papers arrived, which are all in our favor through the irreusible influence of cotton prints and coal, Brother Jonathan got angry about the interested sympathy of John Bull, and with his not very fine cordinity commenced to put his foot on our manifesto and to call us 81-bred and disobedient children. May thus be a warning to our rulers. Whenever we wish people should speak well of us in the United States, send a commissioner to England to calumbiate us with all his might; for it is an infaltible rule that all that the English call white the Yankees call black and nothing else. The Histories was our most loval friend, and for this we owe it sincere gratitude; but it must be known that we were indebted for this rather to the personal kindness of Mr. Bennett and his lady, who is well known for her character and telents. The best proof of it is that as soon as I left the United States the Hanato, with the fickleness of an old corporte, commenced to fift with Spain and to give Chile, and me in particular, our corresponding dose of codgelling in return for these letters which I wrote to Abelardo Nulez from New York.

Mr. Mackenna then goes on to state that the members of the press are all animated by animonities against each other, and that he tried in vain to conclinate them

each other, and that he tried in vain to conciliate them by a dinner he gave at Demonico's, which dinner is de-

LARGE FIRE AT EAST NEW YORK.

Loss Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars. An extensive and disastrous fire occurred yesterday norning at East New York, resulting in the total destruction of three buildings and a pecuniary loss of about \$50,000. The fire originated about haif-past one o'clock in the premises of Mr. Sheckel, on the Jamaica plankin the premises of Mr. Sheckel, on the Jamaica plankroad, a short distance from East New York. It was first
observed by a neighbor, Mr. Askew, occupying one of the
adjoining houses, who at once give the slarm. The
Union Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, speeding
arrived at the scene of the conflagration, and
after a short necessary delay, got their apparatus into
working order and commenced operations. The fire
had by this time, however, made considerable headway,
and it was apparent that no exertions could save the
house in when it had originally broken out, and the
efforts of the firemen were directed entirely to prevent
its appeading to the adjoining houses. But in this they
were also unauccessful, and the flames were only extinsulated after they had competery destroyed
the three buildings forming the block. The
fire raged throughout the whole of the night, and
it was not until saven o'clock that the last house fell in.
It is fortunate that no lives were lost, as the houses
were subject to several families, and the flames at first
made extremely rapid headway.

The building in which the conflagration first broke out
was rented by Hr. William C. Sheckel, who used the
lower part as a grocery store and occupied part of the
upper part as a dwelling, and let cut the remainder to
another family. The house next adjoining was occuped by Mr. Philip Meyers, and was used as a boarding
house. The families of Edward Nimmo and Theodore
Fuller also lived in this house. The third building
of himse'f, wits and child. Nothing was saved in Mr.
Sneckel's house except a few trunks. In Mr. Veyers'
house nothing whatever was caved, but Mr. Askew succeeded in recouning the greater part of his furniture
from the flames. The total loss on the three buildings
is estimated at \$60,000. The first house, Mr. Sheckel's
was insured for \$2,200, but this will not nearly
cover the loss sustained. The second, Mr. Meyers' is
not insured, the insurance having run out on Monday
last, and not been renewed. Mr. Askew is insured in
the Brocklyn

INTERVIEW WITH WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Philips' Opinion of General Grant-The ent Question-General McClellan

intends delivering the coming season, all his time is employed. His relaxation from study consists in rides ong the winding hilly roads, and in enjoying the delightful landscape which stretches away in all directions situated. A correspondent of the HERALD travelling in The conversation which ensued naturally turned on the knew the chiel would surely "prent 'em." The correspondent's suggestive reference to General Grant drew out the following criticism on the gallant

and I don't believe that Jonneson universized it; therefore, a specializing on the ignorance that would lead him to make any mad attempt, that foct must be taken into account.

Concarase Gaser Marker.

The great mistase congress made was being persuaded into adjourning by Sherman and Fessenden. Johnson was thus left alone to carry out "My Policy" unchecked. I hold St. rman and Fessenden and Trumbuli to a great extent responsible for the present distracted position of aliairs. The Johnson movement represents one element. He aline himself to the democratic party, and that party, aivays knowing what it wants, is always ready to agin for it. The conservative republicians inherit a timbility and a confusion of objects and motives which prevents their ever knowing what they aris and from ever holding with a firm hand what they gain. Between two such parties, it is easy to see which will whip the other. I hold the adherents of General Grant and Secretary Grave, through their political intrigues, responsible. I do not believe tongress would have adjourned if it had so them for the wish of these two prittians cliques. The object was to prevent the possibility of any advantage to Wane by the question of impeachment coming up. It is impossible to credit that intelligent men as these caser-arive leaders are, in Washington itself, with all the means of information at their hands, could be ignorant of itself andger which threatened the country. They could got be ignorant of it, and so they deliberately surficed the probable safety of the country to their party engineering. I do not believe in this bargain ag and buckstoring for impeachment. This engineering, is not right. The country should go for war display, without mixture, to impeach and it the result follow, and not intrigues as to who should come into the Presidential shoes. It seems to me, new that impeachment, so that the first was a found of the proposed of the result of the proposed of the more appearance of the stream of the danger than the could come into the Pre

ich is framen in the state of the state of a trea-jet gere.

Amnesty Proclamation an indication of a trea-amnesty Proclamation of Mind. humself as fol

another effort to baild up rebeldom.

With respect to the position of the government before the country, Mr. Phillips said:—

I do not think we have got, in any proper sense of the word, a government, when it comes to us almost under official recognition from Kentucky that, although four hundred persons have been murdered in Kentucky within a year, not one person bas been punished. General Thomas himself says that he cannot get a military hold on the murderers of Major Bridgewater, who, after shooting down their vicinity, piercing him with eighteen bullets, surrendered to the Sheriff, but were alterwards acquitted on the ground of ju-tifiable homicide. I do not consider that a nation that permits such a state of things to exist,

GENERAL THOMAS.

I think General Thomas would make a very available military candidate. He is able and honest, and above the seductions of party tofluences.

choice?
CORRESPONDENT.—Very much, sir.

Mr. PRILLIPS.—If I had the naming of the man, Thad
Stevens would be the next President of the United
States. I believe he is now in good health, but if not,
give me but six months of him in the White House, and
I would give more for those six months of his than for
most other months! Gray very

most other people's four years.

Other points of great interest at the present time, which Mr. Phillips gave his views upon in the same clear, forcible manner, as on the foregoing, will be the

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A WHALING VESSEL -On the 10th of August, 1866, the bark Ocean sailed from Sag Harbor on a whaling voyage, under the direction of H. & S. French, her agents. She was seen off Montank and re-ported. This was a few days after her departure. Since that time nothing has been heard of her, and it is feared that she has sunk, with all on board. The following are that she has sunk, with all on board. The following are the names of the officers and crew —William Hamilton, master; Samuel P. Reeves, mate; William Fowler, second mate; Jeremiah G. Loper, third mate; Edward Fowler, J. A. Fields and John Rhoderich, boatsteerers; thos. Aldridge, cook; Thos. Higgins, sieward; R. B. Vernon, Alex. Schultz, P. Merry, G. Stertrof, W. A. Bacher, F. J. Morton, A. McDonald, Edward Parker, A. Bronge, H. Dugan, T. J. Seeley, W. J. Johnson, S. A. Howard, Thomas Lee and Robert Kanaka, seamen.

ABBAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBRY.—Mr. Christopher

road track toward home, when between Union Course and Cypress avenue, was asked by a man the time of and typress avenue, was asked by a man the time of day. Mr. Heinrich took out his watch for the purpose of looking, when the man seized it. As he was engaged in a scuffic with the fellow another desperade struck him a violent blow upon the head from benind, felling him senseless to the earth. They then robbed him of his pocketbook, a diamond pin, his gold watch and chain and a bundle of clothes, in all valued at \$500, with which the thieves made of.

On Saturday evening conductor Cochran stopped his train near Leffert's avenue, on the East New York and Jamaica Ralirosd, and put two men off who refused to pay their fare and were abusive and insulting. On the return of the train an hour later it struck and passed over a plank placed upon the track at this point. The train, fortunately, remained upon the track. This is the fourth attempt within two weeks that miscreants have made to throw th istrain off the track. Suspicton already rests upon two or three persons, and should they be arrested and the charge sustained, an example will be made of them that will not soon be forgotten.

FOUND DEAD UNDER HIS WINDOW.—Mr. John Boyle was found incombible on Sunday morning under the win-

FOUND DEAD UNDER HIS WINDOW.—Mr. John Boyle was found insensible on Sunday morning under the window of his boarding house at Gles Cove. He lived but a short time afterward. He had come home late and laid down on the floor and gone to sleep. It is supposed that he awoke, got up and jumped out of the window, which caused partial paralysis. Coroner Seamas held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict in accordance with the above was rendered.

ROBBERY-A WELL ARMED THEP,-A German named George Ristine, living at Foster's Meadow, was arrested and brought to Jamaica yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing and some money from his ema quantity of clothing and some money from his employer, Mr. Nicholas Knowenbrocker, on Sunday last, when arrested the money and missing articles were found in his possession. A revolver and two dirk knives were also found upon his person, showing that he intended murder if resistance was offered while he was committing the robbery. Justice Supplen sent him to the county jail for four months.

Anomars Rosser.—On Saturday morning last the residence of Mr. John Hunt, of Jamaica South, was robbed of a large quantity of clothing and reliable articles, with

of a large quantity of clothing and valuable articles, with which the thieves made off.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.
Frederick and Elizabeth Davis, who are charged with

Frederick and Elizabeth Davis, who are charged with passing counterfeit twenty-five cent currency stamps, appeared yesterday before Commissioner Stillgell and gave ball each in the sum of \$1,500. Their examination is set down for Wednesday natt.

Henry Toursky, against whom a charge had been preferred of illegally removing whiskey from a distillery to a place other than a bonded warehous, was brought before the Commissioner resterday. The warrant for his arrest was issued some time ago. He now gave ball in the sum of \$10,000 to appear at the next term of the court and answer the charge, if called upon to 60 see.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Defeat of the French "Reds" in Montreal-

ionist Victory. e French "Rouge" party here, was left one hundred votes behind the number given for his opponent on the first day's polling at the election for a member of the

The members of the Rouge party are hopeless over the general result.

The rejoicings which have taken place in Vermoni annexationist, cause considerable public comment here

The Elections—The Government Candidates Sweeping the Polls—Additional Defeats of the Reformers—Bribery and Intimidation Rife in the Dominion—Bank Bills Flutter-ing in the Air—Voters for the "Highest Bidder"-The Railroad Interest-Members Born in the United States-Indian Voters in the

The government appear to be carrying all before the n the elections. Quebec will give them a majority o ablest men on the opposition side. Mr. Brown's defeat McKellar, who has been beaten by the Mayor of Chathan Scoble, an English abolitionist, but who chang the conservatives recently, has elected two majority of about three to one to the Legislature; but wonderful change has been effected, and the result shows that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was so far right in sembly. The great outery against him has been that he actually in the minority. The general opinion was that

easy it is to be mistaken.

As regards the conduct of the elections, fair play has been entirely out of the question in most of them. Br bery and intimidation have been rife throughout the

ing in the elections as we have been forced to winness
this time, and there is every prospect that the like
course will be continued to the end.

No less than six American born candidates for election
have offered themselves in Ontario, and out of the number four have been elected; three to the House of Comhouse and one to the local Parliament. They are Hon,
W. P. Howland, a member of the Privy Council, Messra.
Stephenson, Currier and Williams. Ir. Howland had
been several years in Parliament and so has Mr. Currier,
of Ottawa. Mr. Stephenson is publisher and editor of
the Chatham Planet, and Mr. Williams was formerly a
carriage maker; he is now in the coal oil business is
Hamiton and is reported wealthy.

Much interest appears to be felt in the elections to
take place in Algoma, a new district bordering on the
Northwest country, and which was only a few years ago
organized into a municipality. On account of its leslated
to nearly all the adult male inhabitants, and something
included. As the latter have been told that they will
only receive their presents this year on condition that
they vote for the government candidates, it is not difficuit to say what way they will go. There are four candidates in the field, two for each Parliament. The government candidate for the local Legislature is Mr. Lumberland, managing director of the Northern Railway,
which has its headquarters in this city, and the terminus
or its inely fastemboals as Sault St. Marls, the capital of
Algoms. The election is expected to be a close one; but
it is very clear that the government will have things
pretty much their own way.

THE FATAL RAILERIAD ACCIDENT IN CENTRE STREET.

THE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CENTRE STREET.

Coroner Wildey yesterday commenced an inquisition at the Sixth ward police station over the remains of John Golden, the lad fourteen years of age who was killed on Sunday afternoon by being run over in Centre street, near Leonard, by car No. 51 of the Fourth Avenue Rail-road Company. Below will be found the testimony of several persons who witnessed the occurrence:—

Several persons who witnessed the occurrence:

TRETIMONY OF SARAH PERRIE.

Sarah Ferris, residing at No. 102 Centre street, deposed as follows:—At about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon I was standing in Centre street, near Leonard; I saw the deceased step off the front platform of a Fourth avenue car, going down town: as he stepped he stumbled and fell on his back; the front wheel passed over his body and the bind wheel over his head; he was instantly killed; the car was going very fast at the time; I was so frightened that I did not notice whether the driver applied the brake or not; after the boy had been run over the car went on about two doors.

notice whether the driver applied the brake or not; after the boy had been run over the car went on about two doors.

Patrick Cummings, of 149 Leonard street, deposed:—
I was standing on the lower corner of Centre and Leonard streets and wincessed the accident; I saw the car when it was going down opposite \$6 Centre street; I did not see the boy step of the car, but when I looked round I saw the boy under the car; the front wheel went over him first and then the hind wheel went over him beed; the car was going very fast at the time, and went on about three lengths before it was stopped.

TENTIONY OF MICHAEL GRASHITT.

Michael Geraghty, of 150 Centre street, testified:—I was standing on the corner of Centre and Leonard streets with previous witness; I heard the boy scream, and on looking saw deceased under the wheels of the car, which was being driven very rapidly at the time; a gentleman on a Bleecker street car called to the driver of the Fourth avenue car to stop, but he did not appear to pay any attention; I saw the boy fall from the front platform of the car; I don't know what caused him to fall; I did not see the driver apply the brakes or make any attempt to stop the car.

A part of Geraghty's testimony seemed contradictory and altogether improbable; he insisted that the Bleecker street car which passed at the time was going down after it had been explained to him that this line of cars pass down through Elm street and up through Centre street.